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TOBACCO SITUATION

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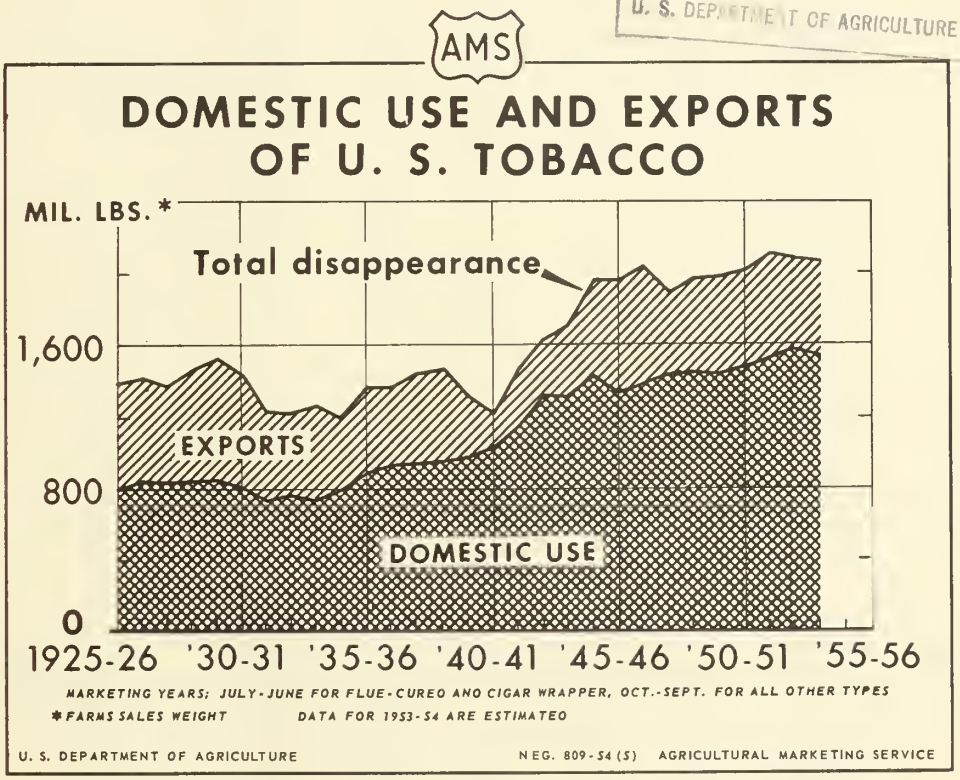

The 1953-54 domestic use plus exports for all types of tobacco produced in this country is expected to total about 2,060 million pounds (farm-sales weight) --1 percent less than in 1952-53. Exports are likely to be a little larger than in 1952-53 but domestic use is estimated to be smaller, mainly attributable to a little less use in cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacture.

Domestic consumption of tobacco increased sharply during World War II and has stayed well above prewar. Exports have accounted for a smaller proportion of total disappearance, although in the recent 5 years, they averaged 14 percent above prewar. In the past quarter century, disappearances of cigarette types of tobacco trended steadily upward, but substantial declines occurred in the fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1953 Jan.	1953 Feb.	1953 Mar.	1953 Apr.	1954 Jan.	1954 Feb.	1954 Mar.	1954 Apr.	Last data available as percentage of a year earlier
Average prices at auctions										
Flue-cured	Cents per lb.	36.2	C-l-o-s-e-d			31.0	C-l-o-s-e-d			86
Burley	Cents per lb.	49.0	41.8	C-l-o-s-e-d		50.9	46.1	C-l-o-s-e-d		110
Maryland	Cents per lb.	C-l-o-s-e-d				C-l-o-s-e-d				---
Fire-cured	Cents per lb.	37.9	37.1	34.0	Closed	34.1	32.5	30.0	Closed	88
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Cents per lb.	31.4	31.1	C-l-o-s-e-d		25.0	27.0	C-l-o-s-e-d		87
Virginia sun-cured (37)	Cents per lb.	32.1	25.6	C-l-o-s-e-d		31.1	C-l-o-s-e-d			97
Parity prices										
Flue-cured	Cents per lb.	53.6	53.2	53.4	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.2	100
Burley	Cents per lb.	52.2	51.8	52.0	51.6	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.5	100
Maryland	Cents per lb.	56.4	56.0	56.2	55.8	53.9	53.9	54.1	54.1	97
Fire-cured	Cents per lb.	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.8	101
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Cents per lb.	30.5	30.2	30.3	30.1	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.4	98
Virginia sun-cured (37)	Cents per lb.	35.8	35.6	35.7	35.4	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.5	97
Parity index 1/	1910-14=100	284	281	282	280	282	282	283	283	101
Tax-paid withdrawals										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	33	32	35	32	30	27	32		91
Cigars, large	Million	481	453	502	520	441	444	507		101
Chewing and smoking	Mil. lb.	14	13	14	15	12	12	14		100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.3		100
Accumulated from Jan. 1										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	33	64	99	131	30	56	88		89
Cigars, large	Million	481	934	1,436	1,956	441	886	1,392		97
Chewing and smoking	Mil. lb.	14	27	41	57	12	25	39		95
Snuff	Mil. lb.	3.6	6.5	9.8	13.4	3.1	6.4	9.7		99
Tax-free removals										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	3	2	4	3	3	3	3		75
Cigars, large	Million	5	6	7	8	11	12	7		100
Chewing and smoking	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5		167
Accumulated from Jan. 1										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	3	5	9	12	3	5	8		89
Cigars, large	Million	5	10	18	26	11	23	30		167
Chewing and smoking	Mil. lb.	.3	.5	.8	1.2	.3	.7	1.2		150
Personal income 2/	Bil. dol.	280	281	284	283	284	283	283	282	100
Index of industrial production, 1953 rev. F.R.B. 3/	1947-49=100	134	134	135	136	125	124	123	123	90
Employment	Million	60.5	60.9	61.5	61.2	59.8	60.1	60.1	60.6	99
Labor force employed	Percent	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.5	95.1	94.2	94.2	94.6	97
Exports (farm-sales wt.)										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	27.4	19.9	39.2	50.3	29.8	16.9	19.1		49
Burley	Mil. lb.	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.8		129
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.8	.5	.6	.6	.4	.5	.1		17
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	3.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.3		88
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	.4	1.2	.4	1.8	.3	.8		67
Cigar	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	.8	.8	.5	.5	.1		12
Accumulated from beginning of marketing yr. 4/										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	244.0	263.9	303.0	353.3	330.6	347.5	366.6		121
Burley	Mil. lb.	9.0	10.6	11.9	14.4	8.7	10.5	12.3		103
Maryland	Mil. lb.	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.8	2.3	2.8	2.9		94
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	14.3	16.9	19.6	21.0	9.5	10.7	13.0		66
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.7	2.3	2.6	3.4		103
Cigar filler and binder	Mil. lb.	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.4		54
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	4.3	4.6	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.7		87
U.S. imports, all commodities	Mil. dol.	922	856	1,005	1,013	833	809	858	948	94
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. dol.	922	1,778	2,783	3,796	833	1,642	2,500	3,448	91
Sterling area gold and dollar reserves 5/	Mil. dol.	1,978	2,103	2,166	2,273	2,543	2,583	2,685	2,820	124
Stocks of domestic types (farm-sales weight) 6/										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,442			2,154	2,411			2,178	101
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,241			1,446	1,308			1,475	102
Maryland	Mil. lb.	65			57	65			58	102
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	136			171	135			163	95
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	76			90	73			89	99
Cigar, filler	Mil. lb.	183			220	167			207	94
Cigar, binder	Mil. lb.	130			147	126			143	97
Cigar, wrapper	Mil. lb.	28			24	26			22	92

1/ Prices paid, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates. 2/ Annual rate, seasonally adjusted. 3/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. 4/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for other types. 5/ Held in London. 6/ Dealers' and manufacturers' holdings in United States and Puerto Rico on first day of quarter.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 4, 1954

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SUMMARY

Domestic consumption of both flue-cured and Burley tobacco, the bulk of which is used in cigarettes, in the current marketing year, is likely to be around 3 percent below the record highs of a year earlier. Cigarette manufacture in the year ahead is expected to continue near the current year's level. Domestic consumption of most other types of tobacco in the 1953-54 marketing year probably will be fairly close to that in 1952-53.

Exports of all types in the year ending June 30, 1954, seem likely to total close to 470 million pounds, export weight (around 530 million, farm-sales weight),--5 percent higher than in 1952-53. Tobacco exports in 1954-55 seem likely to be above the current year's level.

Cigarette output in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, probably will be near 416 billion--4 1/2 percent lower than the record 436 1/2 billion of 1952-53. Declines occurred in the number consumed in this country, which accounts for nine-tenths of the output, and also in shipments for overseas forces and commercial exports. Consumption of king size cigarettes (which contain roughly about one-sixth more tobacco than regular size) probably continued to rise. Filter tip cigarettes also are increasing though they are still a small fraction of the total. Numbers of cigarettes consumed have declined in most areas of the country, though tax data for a few States indicate increases above a year earlier. Most of the States with declines exceeding 3 percent are in the South and West.

Cigar consumption in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is estimated at 6 billion--practically the same as in 1952-53. Roughly another 100 million are going to tax-free outlets, mainly overseas forces. Consumption of cigars in the year ahead is expected to continue near the current year's level.

Output of smoking tobacco in 1953-54 is estimated at 86 million pounds--7 percent less than in 1952-53. With consumer incomes continuing relatively high, smokers are not likely to shift towards the more economical forms of smoking such as pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes.

About 82 3/4 million pounds of chewing tobacco may be manufactured during 1953-54--a slight decline from 1952-53 due mainly to smaller shipments for overseas use. Although domestic use was nearly stable in 1953-54, the long-term downtrend is likely to be resumed. Snuff output in 1953-54 is estimated at a little over 38 1/2 million pounds--one-half million higher than in 1952-53--and about the same level is expected in the year ahead.

The 1954-55 supply of flue-cured probably will be about 3 percent larger than for 1953-54. According to the planting intentions and assuming average yields, the crop is expected to be larger than last year's and carryover will be up a little. The 1954-55 supply of Burley probably will be slightly above 1953-54. The Burley crop may be around 5 percent smaller than last year's, but this will be more than offset by the increase in carryover.

The announced minimum price support levels for the 1954 crops of flue-cured and Burley are 47.9 and 46.4 cents per pound. The flue-cured support is the same as last year's and the Burley support is one-fifth of a cent lower than for the 1953 crop. The actual support will be 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year (July 1 for flue-cured and October 1 for Burley) or the announced minimum, whichever is higher.

The 1953 crop of Maryland tobacco is now being marketed. The auction price through June 4 was 57 cents--12 percent above the market average in that period a year ago. Government price support is available on this crop, but will not be in effect on the 1954 crop since growers disapproved a marketing quota. The 1954-55 supply of Maryland tobacco may be a little lower than for 1953-54. Most Maryland tobacco is used in cigarettes in this country but about one-fifth is exported.

The 1954 production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco types may be about one-fifth larger than the record lows of last year when drought seriously lowered yields per acre. Acreages will be larger than indicated earlier since the Department increased the allotments for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco above those previously announced. The increase in the fire-cured production will probably not offset the decrease in carryover, and the total supply for 1954-55 may be a little lower than for 1953-54. The prospective 1954-55 supply of dark air-cured tobacco is slightly above 1953-54--the probable increase in this year's crop a little more than offsetting the decline in carryover. Exports of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco in the current marketing year will be larger than in the previous year. The 1954 price supports for fire-cured and dark air-cured types are computed at 75 and 66 2/3 percent of the Burley support level.

The 1954 production of continental cigar filler tobacco is likely to be larger than last year, but the decline in carryover will probably reduce total supplies for 1954-55 to about 7 percent below 1953-54 and perhaps to a record low. Dealers' and manufacturers' stocks of Puerto Rican filler tobacco in this country and on the Island are about one-tenth larger than a year earlier.

The 1954 production of all binder types combined is expected to be up some, but carryover is likely to be the smallest in 8 years. The prospective total supply for 1954-55 is around 4 percent less than for 1953-54.

The continental filler and binder types, except Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41), are being grown under a marketing quota, and Government price support at 90 percent of parity is in effect. Pennsylvania growers of cigar filler disapproved a quota on their 1954 crop and consequently, no price support can be made available on this type.

The 1954-55 total supply of shade-grown cigar wrapper may be lower than in 1953-54. This year's crop, if yields are average, will be smaller than last year's and carryover may be down about 5 percent.

Cigarettes

Cigarette output in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is estimated at about 416 billion--4 1/2 percent less than in 1952-53. Consumption in this country accounts for over nine-tenths of the total and most of the remaining one-tenth is for shipment to overseas forces or commercial exports. In the year ahead, cigarette consumption is expected to continue near the level estimated for 1953-54.

The decline in domestic consumption (as indicated by tax-paid removals) from 1952-53 to 1953-54 contrasts with the experience in the previous 5 years when the year-to-year increases averaged nearly 3 percent. There are several points that are relevant in comparing 1953-54 figures with a year earlier. During the current fiscal year, total consumer income (after taxes) leveled off. While it remained high, some economic groups and areas experienced declines. Cigarette prices to most consumers have been about 5 percent higher during 1953-54 than in the first two-thirds of 1952-53. Manufacturers advanced cigarette prices about the last of February 1953. Dealers stocked up heavily in anticipation of this price advance and factory removals during the first quarter of 1953 were unusually high. Factory removals in the first quarter of this year were over one-tenth below the same period of 1953. For smokers switching from regular size cigarettes to some brands of king size or filter tip cigarettes, the percentage increase in unit price was even greater than 5 percent--ranging from 10 percent up to near 25 percent.

The 1952-53 figure on tax-paid factory removals (which is used as the indicator of United States consumption) probably was increased by the necessity for building stocks in the distributive channels for some of the newly introduced king-sized brands. The consumption of king size

cigarettes in 1953-54 has undoubtedly been larger than in 1952-53. On a calendar year basis, private estimates indicate king size cigarettes (not including king size filter tips) at around 26 percent of total output in 1953 compared with nearly 18 percent in 1952. Although there is no official survey data available, it may be that smokers who change from regular to king size tend to smoke slightly fewer cigarettes daily. It is estimated that king size cigarettes contain around 17 percent more tobacco than the regular size.

Table 1.- Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption and exports, for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption 1/	Tax-free removals 2/	
			Total	Exports
	Billion	Billion	Billion	Billion
Average:				
1935-39	164.2	157.0	7.2	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	33.3	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	65.0	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	30.7	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	34.3	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	38.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	33.2	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	31.8	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	38.9	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	40.0	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	37.0	16.2
		Fiscal year		
Year beginning July				
1949	383.3	354.8	28.6	16.3
1950	407.3	369.2	38.1	15.5
1951	422.1	383.0	38.2	16.5
1952	436.5	397.0	39.5	17.0
1953 3/	416.0	380.0	36.0	15.5

1/ As indicated by tax-paid removals. 2/ In addition to exports, tax-free removals include principally shipments to forces overseas, to United States possessions, and ships' stores. 3/ Estimates based on July 1953-March 1954 indications.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and of the United States Department of Commerce.

Some observers suggest that the considerable publicity given to the effects of cigarettes on health has been a factor in the decline in cigarette consumption in the past year. No Government survey data exist as to whether any cigarette smokers have stopped smoking or reduced their consumption or whether potential new smokers have abstained because of such publicity.

Although still a small proportion of the total, filter tip cigarettes have sharply increased in the past year. Three leading manufacturers introduced new filter tip brands in the past 1½ years and output of previously established brands of other companies has been increased. King size, filter tip cigarettes probably require about as much tobacco per 1,000 as regular size cigarettes but other filter tips require less.

In most of the 41 States taxing cigarettes, the number of cigarettes taxed in the first 9 months of 1953-54 was slightly to moderately below a year earlier. Twelve States had decreases of 3 percent or less and 24 States, mostly in the South and West, had decreases of over 3 percent. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, and Nevada showed some increase.

Through March of the current fiscal year, tax-free cigarettes for shipments to overseas forces have been moderately less than in the same period of a year earlier. Also, commercial exports of cigarettes were down about 11 percent from the comparable period of 1952-53. Fairly sharp declines occurred in cigarette exports to Tangier, Belgium, and Netherlands Antilles--three of the five leading outlets.

Table 2.- Cigarette exports from the United States to leading countries for specified periods

Country	Average 1934-38 (calendar year)	Year beginning July		July-March		
		1951 1/	1952 1/	1952-53 1/	1953-54 1/	1953-54 as percentage of 1952-53
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
Tangier & French Morocco	12	1,946	2,341	2,003	1,498	75
Venezuela	39	1,776	1,394	1,066	1,073	101
Belgium	63	642	1,048	852	626	73
Netherlands Antilles	1,221	813	845	679	468	69
Hong Kong	22	933	826	617	694	112
Panama & Canal Zone	389	701	809	610	644	106
France	307	776	795	595	371	62
Sweden	80	515	740	622	656	105
British Malaya	3	932	580	469	401	86
Canada	12	438	542	426	413	97
Other countries	2,622	6,982	7,057	5,106	4,717	92
Total all countries	4,770	16,454	16,977	13,045	11,561	89

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce

Cigars

Cigar consumption in the year ahead is expected to continue near the 6 billion level estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. This is practically the same as in 1952-53 but nearly 200 million above 1951-52. In addition, in 1953-54 about 100 million cigars are estimated to have been produced for tax-free outlets--mainly the United States forces overseas. Commercial exports to foreign countries accounted for about 7 percent of the tax-free total in 1953.

Table 3.- Cigars 1/: Output and domestic consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded manufacturing warehouses	Imports for consumption			From Puerto Rico: Tax-paid withdrawals in United States
	Total output	Tax-paid removals	Tax-free removals	Tax-paid removals	Total	From Philippines	From Cuba	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:								
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	192.4	189.2	3.0	27.4
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	93.7	78.4	15.3	11.6
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	60.0	.0	59.8	85.3
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	22.2	2.0	20.1	77.8
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	12.5	3.2	9.1	6.2
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	11.8	1.4	10.3	5.0
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	10.9	.6	10.2	4.6
1950	5,399	5,365	47	158	11.9	.7	11.1	.7
1951	5,594	5,518	85	171	14.3	1.3	13.0	.7
1952	5,825	5,755	102	184	14.6	1.9	12.5	1.9
1953	5,945	5,817	90	190	16.8	2.9	13.4	9.9
	Fiscal year							
Year beginning July								
1949	5,435	5,298	39	148	10.7	.6	10.0	.6
1950	5,532	5,486	70	168	13.3	1.2	12.0	.7
1951	5,687	5,617	87	171	14.4	1.2	13.0	.7
1952	5,912	5,788	94	184	15.6	2.7	12.6	3.3
1953 2/	5,890	5,760	100	190	16.5	3.0	13.0	28.0

1/ Weighting over 3 pounds per 1,000 and including cigarillos.
2/ Estimates based on July 1953-March 1954 indications.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the United States Department of Commerce.

About 96 percent of the cigars are produced in continental domestic factories. A little over 3 percent are from bonded manufacturing warehouses that use imported tobacco only. Two-thirds of these cigars retail at more than 15 cents each and constitute over one-third of the cigars in the higher price range. The remaining 1 percent originate in Puerto Rico or are imported. There has been a sharp relative increase in cigars from Puerto Rico as the result of a new factory there. Imports of ready-made cigars are principally from Cuba and the Philippine Republic. Imports from the Philippines have not regained the significant share they held in prewar years. Although some increases have occurred in recent years, they are still a very small proportion of the total. Cigars imported from Cuba (largely retailing at more than 15 cents) have more than quadrupled their prewar volume.

Available data on tax-paid withdrawals of all cigars indicate very little change from a year earlier in the distribution according to retail price classes. From July 1953 through March 1954, those selling at 4.1-8.0 cents each composed nearly 48 percent of the total and those selling at 8.1-15.0 cents each composed 42 percent of the total. Outside of these price ranges, about 6½ percent sold at more than 15 cents and 3½ percent sold at 4 cents each or less.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of manufacturers' cigar prices (excluding tax) for April 1954 was very slightly (six-tenths of 1 percent) higher than a year earlier and 3½ percent above the 1947-49 average. According to BLS data, the only change in prices in the past year was between June and July of 1953, when medium- and high-priced cigars advanced 1 to 2 percent. The price indexes for popular- and low-priced cigars were unchanged from September 1952 through April 1954.

Smoking Tobacco

The output of smoking tobacco in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is estimated at 86 million pounds --7 percent less than in 1952-53 and 12 percent below 1951-52. Consumption in this country accounts for all but 2 or 3 percent of total output. With consumer incomes continuing relatively high, smokers are not likely to shift toward the more economical forms of smoking such as pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes.

In the first three-fourths of the current fiscal year, indications are that tax-paid cigarette papers fell 3 percent below the comparable period of a year earlier. Probably 50 to 55 percent of "roll-your-own" cigarettes are made with tax-paid papers. Cigarette papers distributed in packets of 25 or less are tax-free. The latest available data for both tax-paid and tax-free papers are for fiscal 1952-53, which indicated "roll-your-own" cigarettes were about one-fifth lower than in 1951-52.

Manufacturers' prices of smoking tobacco (excluding tax) in April 1954 were about 1½ percent lower than a year earlier but 19½ percent above the 1947-49 average.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco in the first 9 months of the 1953-54 fiscal year at 432,000 pounds were 7 percent lower than in the same period of a year earlier. Canada, Sweden, Denmark, and Hong Kong were leading outlets.

Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk in the first three quarters of the 1953-54 fiscal year at 3,379,000 pounds were more than 50 percent higher than in the comparable period of a year earlier. Substantial increases occurred to the Philippine Republic, Spain, and Mexico, the three leading outlets. Haiti and Bolivia increased their takings.

Table 4.- Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods.

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:							
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.3	38.0	4.6	2.8	37.8	83.2	38.6
	Fiscal year						
Year beginning July							
1949	108.7	41.3	5.5	2.8	39.5	89.1	40.7
1950	106.0	40.1	5.1	2.8	39.7	87.7	40.4
1951	98.0	39.4	4.5	2.8	39.0	85.7	39.1
1952	92.3	38.5	4.9	2.8	37.5	83.7	38.1
1953 1/	86.0	37.5	4.7	2.9	37.6	82.7	38.6

1/ Estimates based on July 1953-March 1954 indications.
Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

Chewing Tobacco

Output of chewing tobacco in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is estimated at 82¾ million pounds--a decline of a little over 1 percent from 1952-53 and 3½ percent below 1951-52. The decline in chewing tobacco has been going on for a long time but for the current year, the rate has slowed some. During the first three quarters of 1953-54, manufacture of plug and twist chewing were 2.6 and 6.6 percent smaller than in the same period of 1952-53, but scrap and fine-cut were 1.2 and 6.9 percent larger. Plug and scrap chewing each compose between 45 and 46 percent of total chewing, and twist and fine-cut make up 5½ and 3½ percent of the total.

Except for 2 or 3 percent that is exported or sent to overseas forces, the chewing tobacco output is consumed domestically. Indications are that domestic consumption of chewing tobacco in total was stable through March of the current fiscal year but less was acquired for overseas forces. The BLS index for manufacturer's prices (excluding tax) through April 1954 was unchanged for 2½ years at 12.6 percent above the 1947-49 average.

Commercial exports during July 1953-March 1954 at 1,422,000 pounds were over 15 percent ahead of those in the same period of 1952-53. The Philippine Republic, the French Pacific Islands, and Panama (including Canal Zone) got more but Australia took moderately less.

Snuff

The output of snuff in the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is expected to approximate 38.6 million pounds--about one-half million pounds higher than in 1952-53 but from one-half to around 2 million pounds lower than in each of the 3 preceding years. Virtually the entire output is consumed in the United States. Snuff consumption, although declining on a per capita basis, has been comparatively stable in the aggregate for many years. Total consumption seems likely to continue at about the present level in the year ahead.

Manufacturers' prices (excluding tax) have remained unchanged for the 2½ years through April 1954 at about 32 percent above the 1947-49 level.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1954, are expected to total approximately 470 million pounds (near 530 million pounds farm-sales weight equivalent)--5 percent higher than in 1952-53. Among the leading export outlets, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Ireland, Belgium, and Australia took more in the first three-fourths of this fiscal year than last; but through March, shipments to Germany and the Philippine Republic were substantially lower than a year earlier. During the last quarter of the current fiscal year, exports probably will be smaller than in the comparable period of 1952-53, when unusually heavy shipments of previously optioned tobacco went to the United Kingdom.

Table 5 contains average value figures for various types and for some leading destinations, for each type. The average declared value per pound for exported tobacco for a calendar year reflects roughly the prices, packing and handling costs, redrying costs in some types, freight to the port of embarkation, and commissions. Tobacco exported in a calendar year may come from the recent crop or stocks of previous crops so that direct comparisons with grower prices for a particular crop year have drawbacks. In any given year, the average unit value for the type as a whole is influenced by the volume going to certain destinations--as for example, when a recipient country taking the higher-priced grades gets a proportionately larger quantity than in other years, it would tend to raise the average yield per pound for the type as a whole.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

Table 5.- Average declared value per pound of tobacco exports from the United States by kind, and by leading countries of destination, 1950-53

Kind of tobacco and country of destination	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Flue-cured (unst.):	52.4	63.6	61.9	66.2
1. U. King.	63.6	65.9	67.6	70.4
2. W. Germany	37.7	53.6	54.8	60.1
3. Belgium	32.2	43.8	42.3	40.5
4. Australia	70.1	71.4	76.5	79.2
5. Ireland	59.8	66.0	69.0	70.3
6. Netherlands	33.0	45.7	45.1	42.3
7. Sweden	70.7	74.4	72.0	74.5
8. Indonesia	54.9	63.6	64.9	66.7
9. Phil. Rep.	26.9	62.1	50.3	48.9
10. New Zealand	70.9	74.5	78.3	81.0
11. Denmark	49.4	58.5	59.8	64.7
12. Thailand	59.8	71.6	72.7	76.3
13. Switzerland	50.7	62.0	65.0	65.7
14. India 2/	116.4	106.6	109.8	118.1
15. Norway	62.0	65.4	66.5	67.5
16. Hong Kong	67.3	73.8	74.2	66.9
17. Egypt	54.6	68.8	71.1	61.6
18. Finland	40.9	56.9	61.6	65.0
19. Fr. Indochina	62.2	71.1	73.7	75.0
Burley (unst.)	38.7	45.4	51.4	50.5
1. W. Germany	36.9	43.0	51.0	55.0
2. Portugal	32.7	34.4	31.8	31.6
3. Belgium	30.5	32.9	35.1	31.4
4. Sweden	57.4	73.7	75.0	77.4
5. Denmark	38.9	42.9	49.8	46.9
6. Netherlands	31.3	33.9	45.4	33.7
7. Austria	32.5	36.8	37.1	44.4
8. Norway	46.6	63.0	64.0	62.1
9. Phil. Rep.	29.8	46.3	37.0	50.6
Maryland (unst.)	66.7	65.4	72.5	63.5
1. Switzerland	76.6	80.5	83.5	81.0
2. France	81.8	76.6	100.0	3/
3. Fr. Morocco	53.3	28.7	28.8	24.8
4. Tunisia	39.6	30.9	37.8	22.7
5. Spain	43.3	24.9	43.4	43.9
6. Netherlands	31.1	33.2	34.8	29.7
7. Belgium	27.9	61.0	34.1	25.1
8. W. Germany	35.6	34.4	18.5	33.3
One Sucker (unst.):	55.6	46.4	76.2	65.9
1. Nigeria	71.2	78.3	86.6	86.6
2. Belgium	28.2	28.3	35.1	32.7
3. Netherlands	23.8	31.2	59.3	35.3
4. Trinidad	56.2	60.0	69.0	64.3
5. Norway	37.5	35.7	45.5	47.1
Green R. (unst.)	44.9	27.7	46.8	39.2
1. U. King.	45.7	35.0	45.8	37.4
2. Liberia	51.0	56.1	59.5	56.3
3. Netherlands	3/	28.9	38.2	40.2

Kind of tobacco and country of destination	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured (unst.)	40.5	39.5	47.3	48.4
1. France	34.9	36.7	3/	58.5
2. Netherlands	40.8	41.8	45.7	49.4
3. Belgium	31.9	35.0	36.7	36.0
4. Switzerland	45.8	43.3	50.5	54.5
5. U. King.	39.4	42.9	44.8	54.3
6. Fr. W. Af.	41.4	44.7	46.0	51.9
7. Ireland	38.6	49.1	49.3	50.6
8. Italy	66.6	72.8	80.0	80.1
9. W. Germany	42.4	38.8	41.8	42.2
10. Algeria	29.1	39.0	38.6	43.7
11. Tunisia	26.8	30.8	32.6	25.5
Dark Va. (unst.)	44.7	58.5	63.3	63.8
1. Norway	52.2	55.4	57.5	60.9
2. U. King.	48.0	50.1	68.2	65.7
3. Switzerland	50.6	63.3	69.7	58.9
4. Austria	68.4	71.9	75.7	75.8
5. New Zealand	58.4	67.2	74.2	70.8
6. W. Germany	58.4	66.1	65.8	70.0
Wrapper	178.2	175.9	146.2	149.0
1. Germany	127.7	128.4	118.8	111.1
2. Canada	458.8	434.9	275.7	376.4
3. Denmark	245.9	144.9	122.0	92.4
4. Netherlands	214.9	179.9	150.0	124.7
5. Belgium	171.4	170.1	107.6	76.4
6. Brazil	280.6	340.5	339.8	323.4
Binder	84.8	86.3	87.9	83.8
1. Germany	78.4	87.6	90.9	109.0
2. Belgium	80.1	78.0	86.2	87.1
3. Netherlands	71.5	64.6	65.3	61.7
4. Denmark	126.1	110.4	119.8	110.2
5. Austria	94.2	94.7	116.1	123.9
6. Sweden	77.8	99.2	102.6	150.0
Filler	37.1	31.5	36.2	29.8
1. Algeria	30.3	28.8	27.6	17.3
2. Belgium	27.8	30.3	25.5	26.7
3. Canada	3/	51.6	57.4	58.3
4. Indochina	3/	3/	27.6	29.2
Black Fat	59.1	58.1	75.7	76.4
1. Nigeria	66.5	68.0	78.1	81.5
2. Fr. W. Af.	45.0	43.0	66.7	52.6
3. Gold Coast	63.2	69.0	80.7	85.2
4. Cameroon	42.0	45.8	53.3	52.2
5. Canary I.	45.0	32.9	48.4	52.9
Perique	78.2	83.6	88.3	100.0
1. U. King.	87.5	85.7	87.5	113.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stemmed. 3/ No exports.

Compiled from publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Tobacco exports in 1954-55 are expected to be higher than in the current year. In several countries, the relation of stocks of United States tobacco to consumption is believed to warrant an increase in exports, particularly of cigarette tobacco. The dollar situation has improved, notably over the past year or two. At the end of April 1954, sterling area gold and dollar reserves (held in London) were 2.8 billion dollars--24 percent above a year earlier and 70 percent above the very low level of 2 years earlier. At the end of March 1954, gold reserves of Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Portugal, and Germany were notably above a year earlier. By the end of February of this year, short term liabilities to foreigners (principally demand deposits and United States Government obligations in banks in this country) were well above a year earlier for Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Finland, India, and France, and up moderately or nearly the same for Belgium, Norway, Netherlands, Australia and the Philippine Republic. They were smaller for Hong Kong, Japan and Thailand. All the foregoing countries import significant quantities of United States tobacco.

The major source of dollars to foreigners is the sale of goods and services to the United States. Through March of the current fiscal year, United States merchandise imports from abroad were 4 percent below the high level of a year earlier. During January-March 1954 (third quarter of the current fiscal year), the value of imports was one-tenth less than a year earlier with most of the drop occurring in textile fibers and manufactures; and metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.

Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act, as amended, provides a means by which friendly foreign countries may purchase certain agricultural commodities with their own currencies instead of dollars. These foreign currencies may then be used by the United States Government to buy offshore military items, materials for stockpiling, and provide assistance to economic development programs, and so forth. Such sales may not displace usual marketings of the United States and friendly countries but are for use over and above normal trade. From November 1, 1953, through April 1954, authorizations for tobacco totaled about 38 1/3 million dollars--United Kingdom, 20 million; West Germany, 10 million; France, 3.8 million; Finland, 3 million; and Italy, 1 1/2 million. By the end of April 1954, expenditures for tobacco shipped totaled nearly 21 million dollars--United Kingdom, 19.6 million; Germany, 1.2 million; and Finland, 62 thousand dollars.

Foreign countries that produce significant quantities of flue-cured tobacco for export include Southern Rhodesia, Canada, and India. The 1953-54 crop of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured is now being marketed, and prices for early season sales averaged an equivalent of 42 United States cents--one-fourth lower than in the comparable period of a year earlier. More of the early marketings were poorer grades than a year earlier. The crop is estimated at 117 million pounds (farm-sales weight), 11 percent larger than last year's crop and the largest on record. Although Southern Rhodesian acreage was about 4 percent lower than in 1952-53, the average yield per acre at 678 pounds was up about 15 percent and the second highest on record. The agreement between the Southern Rhodesian Marketing Board and United Kingdom manufacturers has been renewed. This provides for 1954 purchases up to 85 million pounds (about 75 million, export weight) if price and quality are satisfactory. Full amounts possible under the agreement have not been purchased in previous years because of shortages in the desired grades.

Table 6.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco, to principal importing countries, by types, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Average 1934-38	1952 1/	1953 1/	January-March Average 1934-38	January-March 1953 1/	January-March 1954 1/	1954 as percentage of 1953
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Flue-cured	324.9	319.3	444.3	68.0	76.5	58.3	76
Burley	11.6	27.0	25.0	3.4	3.8	4.2	111
Maryland	5.5	5.8	8.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	56
Va. fire-cured	9.7	4.9	4.3	3.1	1.3	.8	62
Ky. & Tenn. "	53.7	21.8	19.5	15.7	6.7	3.5	52
Va. sun-cured	---	.3	2/	---	.0	2/	---
One Sucker	.7	1.5	1.0	.1	.2	.2	100
Green River	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	.8	80
Black Fat, etc.	9.0	3.2	3.9	2.1	.7	.7	100
Cigar wrapper	)	3.1	3.9	)	.9	.6	67
Cigar binder	)1.3	2.8	3.1	).2	1.0	.3	30
Cigar filler	)	.8	.6	)	.1	.1	100
Perique	.1	.1	.1	2/	2/	2/	---
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	17.8	3.6	3.0	4.7	.7	.7	100
Total	437.3	396.5	518.7	100.2	94.7	71.2	75
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	213.9	54.5	179.7	37.4	24.0	13.2	55
France	21.0	6.7	4.7	8.4	2.0	2/	---
Belgium	15.5	15.6	12.6	3.6	1.9	2.3	121
Netherlands	15.6	36.2	38.1	4.4	8.0	8.8	110
Germany 3/	12.6	79.6	71.9	2.8	11.7	9.0	77
Portugal	4.8	5.0	6.9	1.2	2.6	1.9	73
Denmark	4.6	9.5	11.8	.8	.9	1.3	144
Ireland	7.4	16.4	17.5	1.7	1.2	2.1	175
Switzerland	3.8	10.7	11.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	74
Norway	4.7	7.8	7.4	.9	1.3	1.2	92
Sweden	7.2	13.0	10.2	1.9	.2	.4	200
Italy	1.1	2.9	5.6	.2	.6	.0	---
China	48.2	.0	.0	13.2	.0	.0	---
Australia	18.4	24.0	26.7	4.9	5.3	2.9	55
India-Pakistan	2.6	5.8	2.9	.6	.9	.6	67
New Zealand	2.5	5.4	5.8	.7	1.5	2.0	133
Philippine Rep.	1.2	29.7	20.9	.3	4.6	4.4	96
Other countries	52.2	73.4	84.1	16.2	25.7	19.4	75
Total	437.3	396.2	518.7	100.2	94.7	71.2	75

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Includes East Germany.

Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 7.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco, by types, 1929-53

(Declared weight)

Calendar year	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Virginia fire-cured	Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured	One Sucker	Green River	Black Fat, etc.	Cigar			Stems, trimmings, and scrap	Total 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds			Million pounds	Million pounds
1929	410.8	5.3	11.6	24.1	79.8	3.2	10.4	5.7	4.4			10.6	565.9
1930	397.7	9.6	9.7	15.4	105.4	2.8	7.9	8.1	4.2			18.7	579.5
1931	388.3	8.9	7.5	11.4	68.0	1.5	5.3	8.7	3.8			20.9	524.3
1932	255.3	12.3	10.2	14.4	79.4	1.0	4.4	10.0	.7			23.4	411.1
1933	297.9	10.6	9.2	11.9	76.6	1.1	2.5	8.6	1.9			18.5	438.8
1934	306.0	16.4	7.1	11.4	65.4	1.1	2.2	7.8	1.5			21.9	440.8
1935	289.6	8.8	4.7	9.5	52.6	1.2	3.6	10.4	.8			15.1	396.3
1936	315.9	10.5	6.1	9.3	49.5	.8	3.6	10.3	.6			18.5	425.1
1937	327.7	10.4	5.3	9.6	52.7	.2	2.1	8.7	.9			17.0	434.6
1938	385.2	11.7	4.5	8.5	48.4	.5	3.6	7.7	2.5			16.2	488.8
1939	246.0	11.7	6.3	8.3	41.7	2.1	2.3	7.2	1.5			31.3	358.4
1940	167.2	7.4	2.3	3.3	29.2	1.5	.4	5.2	.5			18.6	235.6
1941	232.9	6.0	2.5	4.3	9.8	1.2	.5	3.5	1.9			7.0	269.6
1942	212.1	5.2	.9	6.4	8.1	.2	.5	3.0	.3			.1	236.8
1943	368.6	4.1	1.3	4.0	10.3	.5	.5	3.2	.7			.2	393.4
1944	251.4	8.1	1.7	4.0	8.0	1.0	.6	2.0	2.2			1.2	280.2
1945	377.0	11.6	2.9	6.6	58.8	3.3	1.6	3.2	5.2			1.9	472.1
1946	545.0	35.1	6.4	7.7	30.6	3.7	2.5	5.7	5.0			20.6	662.3
1947	400.1	43.0	6.3	7.6	21.3	2.0	1.5	4.9	6.2			14.2	507.1
1948	342.7	23.4	7.8	7.7	19.9	1.2	.8	5.1	6.1			11.9	426.6
									Wrapper	Binder	Filler		
1949	379.9	35.1	7.9	4.7	28.5	6.6	3.2	4.8	3.2	9.0	10.1	5.1	498.1
1950	383.9	37.6	6.7	5.8	24.0	2.0	1.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	1.1	5.4	477.5
1951	433.8	25.2	8.0	4.5	29.2	3.6	1.9	4.9	3.5	2.9	.5	4.0	522.0
1952	319.3	27.0	5.8	4.9	21.8	1.5	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	.9	3.6	396.2
1953 2/	444.3	25.0	8.1	4.3	19.5	1.0	1.8	3.9	3.9	3.1	.6	3.0	518.5
	Percentage of total												
1929	72.6	0.9	2.0	4.3	14.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.8			1.9	100.0
1930	68.6	1.6	1.7	2.7	18.2	.5	1.4	1.4	.7			3.2	100.0
1931	74.1	1.7	1.4	2.2	13.0	.3	1.0	1.6	.7			4.0	100.0
1932	62.1	3.0	2.5	3.5	19.3	.2	1.1	2.4	.2			5.7	100.0
1933	67.9	2.4	2.1	2.7	17.5	.2	.6	2.0	.4			4.2	100.0
1934	69.4	3.7	1.6	2.6	14.8	.3	.5	1.8	.3			5.0	100.0
1935	73.1	2.2	1.2	2.4	13.3	.3	.9	2.6	.2			3.8	100.0
1936	74.3	2.5	1.4	2.2	11.6	.2	.9	2.4	.1			4.4	100.0
1937	75.4	2.4	1.2	2.2	12.1	.1	.5	2.0	.2			3.9	100.0
1938	78.8	2.4	.9	1.8	9.9	.1	.7	1.6	.5			3.3	100.0
1939	68.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	11.6	.6	.7	2.0	.4			8.7	100.0
1940	71.0	3.1	1.0	1.4	12.4	.6	.2	2.2	.2			7.9	100.0
1941	86.4	2.2	.9	1.6	3.6	.5	.2	1.3	.7			2.6	100.0
1942	89.6	2.2	.4	2.7	3.4	.1	.2	1.3	.1			---	100.0
1943	93.7	1.1	.3	1.0	2.6	.1	.1	.8	.2			.1	100.0
1944	89.7	2.9	.6	1.4	2.9	.4	.2	.7	.8			.4	100.0
1945	79.9	2.5	.6	1.4	12.4	.7	.3	.7	1.1			.4	100.0
1946	82.3	5.3	1.0	1.2	4.6	.5	.4	.9	.7			3.1	100.0
1947	78.9	8.5	1.2	1.5	4.2	.4	.3	1.0	1.2			2.8	100.0
1948	80.3	5.5	1.8	1.8	4.7	.3	.2	1.2	1.4			2.8	100.0
									Wrapper	Binder	Filler		
1949	76.3	7.1	1.6	.9	5.7	1.3	.6	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	100.0
1950	80.4	7.9	1.4	1.2	5.0	.4	.3	.8	.7	.6	.2	1.1	100.0
1951	83.1	4.8	1.5	.8	5.6	.7	.4	.9	.7	.6	.1	.8	100.0
1952	80.6	6.8	1.5	1.2	5.5	.4	.6	.8	.8	.7	.2	.9	100.0
1953	85.7	4.8	1.6	.8	3.7	.2	.3	.8	.8	.6	.1	.6	100.0

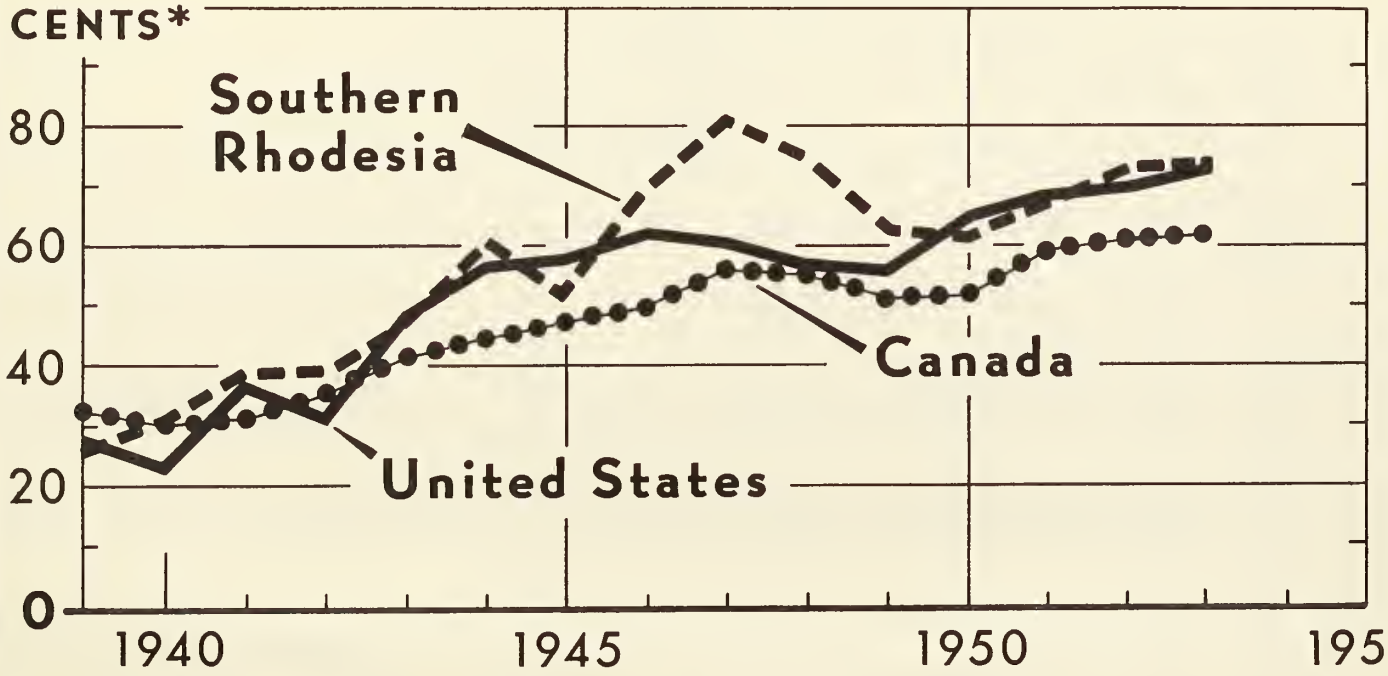
1/ Does not include Perique which has ranged between 26,000 and 176,000 pounds in each year except 1942, when it was 828,000 pounds. Virginia sun-cured, first separately classified in 1952, totaled 277,000 pounds in that year and 42,000 in 1953.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce.

VALUE PER POUND OF TOBACCO IMPORTS by the UNITED KINGDOM

Unstemmed Flue-Cured, by Country of Origin



*UNITED KINGDOM PENCE CONVERTED TO UNITED STATES CENTS USING APPROPRIATE YEARLY AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 808-54 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The value per pound of flue-cured tobacco imported into the United Kingdom was slightly higher in 1953 than a year earlier. The 1953 values for unstemmed flue-cured tobacco from the United States averaged 72 cents per pound, 3 percent above a year earlier, while values for Southern Rhodesian and Canadian flue-cured were 73 and 62 cents per pound, up 1 percent or less from 1952. United States tobacco has averaged higher than Canadian tobacco since 1942.

The increase in values since 1949, reflect price increases during and since the Korean war and the devaluation of sterling, which increased the costs of dollar imports. Average import values include prices, freight, and other cost items to entry ports but exclude import duties, which since 1949 have been equivalent to about $8.15 per pound for United States Tobacco and $7.94 for tobacco from Commonwealth Countries.

Canada produced an estimated 123 million pounds of flue-cured in 1953--3 percent less than in 1952. Acreage increased 9 percent, but average yield per acre at about 1,360 pounds dropped 11 percent below the record high of 1952. The Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Association fixed the minimum average price for 1953 flue-cured at 43 cents per pound. For 1954, the Ontario Association is permitting members to increase acreage to the full base in contrast to 1953, when acreage was restricted to 75 percent of the base acreage. In 1951, when this was permitted, acreage increased to 106,000--more than one-fifth above the previous year but stayed considerably below the full base of 119,000 acres. Canadian consumption of cigarettes has increased and heavier export sales are expected.

Flue-cured tobacco acreage for harvest in India during the first half of 1954 is indicated to be substantially higher than a year earlier. The preliminary estimate of production is 90 million pounds--32 percent above a year earlier.

The major exporting countries of non-flue-cured tobacco, Turkey and Greece, produced about 253 and 135 million pounds, respectively, in 1953--roughly 30 and 55 percent more than in the previous year.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom, the leading export outlet for United States tobacco, must purchase her entire requirements from abroad. In 1953 tobacco for home consumption in Britain was 224 million pounds--2.7 percent above 1952 and the most since 1947. All of the increase from 1952 to 1953 occurred in tobacco originating in Commonwealth areas, which receive duty preference (about 3 percent below the full duty), and amounted to 6 2/3 percent. The home consumption of nonpreferential tobacco (the great bulk from the United States) in 1953 was one-half of 1 cent less than in 1952. Expenditures on tobacco products in Britain totaled an equivalent of roughly 2 1/3 billion dollars in 1953--7.6 percent of all expenditures on consumers' goods and services. About three-fourths of the amount spent for tobacco by British consumers represented taxes that are collected in the form of import duties on the leaf. In the United States (population 15 years and over nearly three times that in the United Kingdom), expenditures on tobacco products in 1953 totaled 5.2 billion dollars, of which about two-fifths represented Federal and State taxes on tobacco.

The United Kingdom exported about 44 1/2 million pounds of manufactured tobacco in 1953--6 percent less than in 1952. Ninety-four percent of this was cigarettes. In the first quarter of 1954, British exports of manufactured tobacco were 3 percent lower than the first quarter of 1953. Smaller shipments of cigarettes to Malaya, Belgian Congo, Gold Coast, and West Germany contributed to the decline. Larger quantities were shipped to Australia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Egypt, and Hong Kong.

Table 8.- United Kingdom tobacco: Stocks, imports, consumption, and exports, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

Year	Stocks Dec. 31	Imports 1/		Retained for home consumption			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
		Total	From United States	Non-preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1934-38	497	275	213	132	39	171	39	12
1939	514	212	128	151	48	199	30	14
1940	328	141	59	141	50	191	27	2
1941	259	214	129	153	69	222	17	1
1942	238	265	180	157	76	233	18	2
1943	310	354	291	165	56	221	18	4
1944	243	230	180	173	47	220	37	1
1945	278	369	310	183	48	231	37	13
1946	383	433	366	193	55	248	55	7
1947	384	296	201	173	51	225	52	1
1948	390	281	172	153	61	214	45	1
1949	419	302	154	139	72	211	47	2
1950	445	306	144	132	82	214	43	4
1951 3/	498	355	212	130	91	221	51	7
1952 3/	4/430	224	67	121	97	218	47	12
1953 3/	4/452	316	174	120	104	224	45	9

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco--Imports of manufactured tobacco products have generally been small relative to imports of unmanufactured tobacco.

2/ Tobacco imported from non-preferential areas comes in at full duty rate while that imported from preferential areas (Commonwealth origin) comes in at a lower rate of duty. At present, the preferential rate is only about 3 percent below the full duty rate, but from 1931 to 1939, it was over 20 percent below the full duty rate.

3/ Subject to revision.

4/ Stocks on February 28, 1953, were 404 million pounds; on February 28, 1954, 446 million pounds.

Re-exports of tobacco (almost entirely unmanufactured) in 1953 at 8.9 million pounds were one-fourth lower than in 1952 but still the second largest since the war. About three-fourths of the re-exports were non-flue-cured types (mostly Oriental leaf) sent to Netherlands for redrying. During the first quarter of 1954, re-exports were far below those in the comparable period of a year earlier.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by the United Kingdom in 1953 totaled 316 million pounds--the third largest calendar year volume since the war. Imports from the United States totaled 174 million pounds, about 70 million of which was tobacco that more normally would have been shipped in 1952. During 1953, the tobacco received by Britain from the Commonwealth countries combined was the smallest in 4 years. Southern Rhodesia, India, Canada, and Nyasaland, all supplied less than in 1952. During the first quarter of 1954, imports of tobacco from Canada were substantially larger than in the first quarter of 1953. Increases also occurred in tobacco from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland but considerably less entered from India. Tobacco imports from the United States in January-March 1954 were substantially higher than in January-March 1953, but they will be much less in April-June of this year than last, when shipments of the previously optioned 1952 tobacco were heavy.

At the end of February 1954, stocks of tobacco in Britain totaled 445 1/2 million pounds--about 10 percent above a year earlier, when they were the lowest for that date in 4 years. The February level represented around 1 1/2 year's requirements for domestic consumption and exports of manufactured tobacco. Prior to World War II, stocks usually totaled somewhat above 2 years' requirements.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

United States imports (for consumption) of unmanufactured tobacco in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, may total a little less than the 106 million pounds in 1952-53. During the first 9 months of the current fiscal year, tobacco imports averaged 2 percent lower than in the comparable months of a year earlier.

In the last half of 1953, cigarette leaf imports were at the high level of a year earlier, but in the first quarter of 1954, they dipped nearly 4 percent below the same quarter of a year earlier. Stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country totaled nearly 183 million pounds on April 1, 1954,--about 10 percent larger than a year earlier, 3 1/2 percent above 2 years earlier, and a record.

Cigar leaf filler imports were 8 percent below a year earlier in the last half of 1953 and 10 percent below in the first quarter of 1954. For the 9-month period, imports from Cuba held about even while imports of filler from the Philippine Republic were down sharply. Imports of scrap (also largely used as cigar filler) from Cuba were a little larger but those from the Philippine Republic, were down. On April 1, 1954, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States at 16.1 million pounds were about 1 percent less than a year earlier and stocks of Philippine tobacco at 1 1/2 million pounds were 9 percent less than a year earlier.

Unstemmed cigar wrapper imports in the first three quarters of this fiscal year were moderately lower than in the comparable period of 1952-53. Imports of wrapper from Cuba were 17 percent larger but those from Indonesia were 30 percent lower than in the same period of 1952-53. Stocks of Sumatra and Java tobacco in this country on April 1, 1954 (not including leaf held in Free Trade Zone), were 215,000 pounds--substantially lower than the 550,000 pounds on April 1, 1953, and the lowest in several years.

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 9.- United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Average 1934-38	1952 1/	1953 1/	January-March Average 1934-38	January-March 1953 1/	January-March 1954 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Cigarette leaf						
Unstemmed						
Turkey	18.2	55.0	56.9	4.1	13.9	13.2
Greece	18.8	14.5	14.3	4.6	3.9	3.5
Syria	.5	3.7	3.3	.1	.9	.8
So. Rhodesia	2/	.6	.3	2/	2/	2/
Yugoslavia	.0	.8	1.4	.0	.4	.5
Total 3/	44.4	75.9	78.0	10.5	19.3	18.6
Cigar leaf (filler)						
Cuba						
Stemmed	7.1	9.9	9.7	1.7	2.6	2.2
Unstemmed	4.1	4.0	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
Philippine, Rep.						
Stemmed	)4/	1.9	.5	)4/	.1	.0
Unstemmed		.2	2/		.0	.0
Total 3/	11.3	16.0	14.7	2.9	3.8	3.4
Scrap						
Cuba	2.9	8.1	8.9	.8	2.3	2.4
Philippine, Rep.	4/3.2	1.2	2.3	4/.5	.5	.2
Total 3/	6.1	9.4	11.2	1.3	2.8	2.6
Cigar wrapper (unst.):						
Indonesia	5/1.9	.8	.4	5/.4	.1	.1
Cuba	.2	.3	.4	2/	.1	.1
Total 3/	2.1	1.1	.9	.4	.2	.2
Total imports 6/	66.3	102.9	105.4	14.7	26.3	25.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 4/ Reported as leaf in 1934 and 1935 and as scrap in 1936-38. 5/ Formerly shown as originating in Netherlands Indies or Netherlands. 6/ Includes tobacco stems, not cut, ground, or pulverized, not shown separately.

Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-Cured, Types 11-14

1954-55 Supplies

According to farmers' intentions on March 1, about 1,041,000 acres of flue-cured will be grown in 1954--2 percent more than the 1953 acreage. Most individual acreage allotments remained the same as in 1953. The 1953 harvested acreage equaled nearly 98 percent of the total allotted, and most allotments are likely to be planted in full this year. If 1954 yields per acre should equal the 1951-53 average (after adjusting for the relatively low 1953 yields in type 11), this year's crop would approximate 1,330 million pounds--4 1/2 percent larger than in 1953 and the fourth largest on record.

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1954, is expected to be about 1,890 million pounds--2 percent larger than a year earlier. The prospective total supply for 1954-55 is 3,220 million pounds--3 percent larger than for 1953-54. Such a supply would be 2.6 times the estimated current year's disappearance--slightly above the comparable ratio for the preceding year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (July 1953-June 1954), the domestic use of flue-cured is estimated at 800 million pounds--3 or 4 percent lower than in 1952-53, but the second highest on record. Lower domestic disappearance of leaf reflects the decline in cigarette manufacture from the record level of 1952-53. However, the 1954-55 rate of domestic use is expected to remain relatively high and probably close to the current year's.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1954, are estimated at 435 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--nearly 5 percent above 1952-53. Although this is below the comparatively high level of 1951-52, it is near the figures for 1949-50 and 1950-51. In 1954-55, exports of flue-cured may increase over this year's level if the crop is more nearly normal than last season's and average prices of some grades recede somewhat from the highs of last year.

During the first three-fourths of the current marketing year (July 1953-March 1954), flue-cured exports were about one-fifth larger than in the same period of 1952-53. The biggest factor in this increase is the larger exports to the United Kingdom. Last year the heaviest shipments of the 1952 optioned tobacco were made in the final quarter (April-June) of the 1952-53 marketing year. Germany, the second ranking outlet for flue-cured, got almost one-fourth less in July 1953-March 1954 than in the comparable period of last season. The next ranking outlets during July 1953-March 1954 were Australia, Netherlands, and Ireland, all of which took more than a year earlier. Among the next five ranking countries, the Philippine Republic, Indonesia, and Japan, each took less but Denmark and Sweden, each took more. Other important outlets getting more than a year earlier were New Zealand, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Indochina, and Egypt, while those taking less included Belgium, Thailand, Austria, Norway, Portugal, Hong Kong, France, and India. Pakistan got about the same in both periods.

Table 10.- Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Av. 1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1939	1,171	946	2,117	707	417	290	14.9
1940	760	1,410	2,170	577	421	156	16.4
1941	650	1,593	2,243	783	492	291	28.1
1942	812	1,460	2,272	893	604	289	38.4
1943	790	1,379	2,169	980	625	355	40.2
1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	1,150	696	454	42.4
1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	1,152	667	485	43.6
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	1,212	659	553	48.3
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	1,054	695	359	41.2
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	1,102	720	382	49.6
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	1,168	729	439	47.2
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428	54.7
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502	52.4
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416	50.3
1953 2/	1,272	1,852	3,124				52.8

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Prices

A firm demand for flue-cured tobacco is expected in the season ahead. Assuming a more normal crop in the Middle and Old Belt, average prices in these areas should be higher than the 6-year lows of last season, when quality was seriously affected by drought. In Georgia-Florida, Border South Carolina, and Eastern North Carolina, prices may average a little below the record levels of the 1953 season. The entire 1953 flue-cured crop averaged 52.8 cents per pound--5 percent above 1952. Although the type 11 average price dropped 11 percent from 1952 to 1953, this was more than offset by increases of 4 to 14 percent in the average prices received in the other Belts.

On April 29, the Department announced 47.9 cents per pound as the minimum level at which the 1954 flue-cured crop would be supported. The actual level of price support will be 47.9 cents or 90 percent of the July 1 parity price, whichever is higher. Last year the announced minimum was also 47.9 cents and this became the actual level of support for the 1953 crop because it exceeded 90 percent of the July 1, 1953, parity by nine-tenths of a cent. In calculating the 1954 minimum for flue-cured, the effect of a slightly lowered adjusted base price in the parity calculation was exactly offset by the slight increase over a year earlier in the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates.

The quantity of flue-cured tobacco placed under Government loan in each of the past 8 seasons and that still remaining under loan from each crop are shown in table 11.

Table 11.- Flue-cured price support operations, 1946-53

(Farm-sales-weight equivalent)

Marketing season	Flue-cured placed under Government loan: Quantity	Flue-cured placed under Government loan: Percentage of total crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on April 30, 1954 1/
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1946	66.5	4.9	0
1947	232.3	17.6	0
1948	106.1	9.7	0
1949	103.5	9.3	0
1950	77.6	6.2	0
1951	142.2	9.8	39.0
1952	2/165.0	12.1	118.0
1953	151.4	11.9	147.0
Total	2/1,044.6	---	304.0

1/ Actual loan stocks in terms of packed weight are 11 or 12 percent less than their equivalent farm-sales weights shown in this column.

2/ An additional 78.4 million pounds, acquired for British manufacturers under an option to purchase, were pledged for loans in 1952.

Burley, Type 31

1954-55 Supplies

According to farmers' intentions on March 1, about 398,600 acres of Burley will be grown in 1954--6 percent less than in 1953 and 14 percent less than the 1952 acreage, the highest of the last 8 years. Allotments for most farms were cut 10 percent from 1952 to 1953 and 8 percent from 1953 to 1954, but special provisions apply to small allotments that somewhat reduced the overall percentage cut in total Burley acreage. Acreage allotments are likely to be quite fully planted. If yields per acre should equal the 1951-53 average (slightly above last year), production in 1954 would approximate 545 million pounds--4 or 5 percent less than in 1953.

Carryover of Burley on October 1, 1954 (beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year), is expected to be approximately 1,200 million pounds--3 percent greater than on October 1, 1953. The increase in carryover probably will a little more than offset the decrease in production, and the 1954-55 total supply at around 1,745 million pounds may exceed the 1953-54 level by about 1 percent. Such a supply would be nearly 3.3 times the estimated current year's disappearance compared with the ratio of nearly 3.2 for the preceding year.

Table 12.- Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Av. 1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1939	395	684	1,079	317	305	12	17.3
1940	377	762	1,139	341	335	6	16.2
1941	337	798	1,135	380	374	6	29.2
1942	344	755	1,099	413	407	6	41.8
1943	392	686	1,078	427	418	9	45.6
1944	591	651	1,242	483	474	9	44.0
1945	577	759	1,336	483	448	35	39.4
1946	614	853	1,467	526	476	50	39.7
1947	485	941	1,426	524	496	28	48.5
1948	603	902	1,505	531	489	42	46.0
1949	561	974	1,535	535	494	41	45.2
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30	49.0
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32	51.2
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29	50.3
1953 2/	570	1,163	1,733				52.5

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ending September 30, 1954, domestic use of Burley may be about 505 million pounds--3 percent less than the record level in 1952-53. The lower rate of cigarette, smoking, and chewing manufacture largely accounts for the lower domestic use in the current marketing year. However, domestic requirements are still relatively large and are expected to continue near the present level in 1954-55.

The marketing year exports of Burley seem likely to be about 30 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--a little above 1952-53. During the first half of the current marketing year, Burley exports were 3 percent larger than in the same period of 1952-53. Four of the 6 top ranking outlets in the October 1953-March 1954 period--West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, and Portugal--took substantially more than in the same months of 1952-53 but less was shipped to Sweden and Mexico. Among the other important outlets, Egypt and Norway took more but Denmark, the Philippine Republic, Switzerland, and United Kingdom took less. None was reported as going to France and Austria in the first half of the 1953-54 marketing year.

Prices

The 1953 crop of Burley was one of the best ever produced, and the season average price at 52.5 cents per pound was a new record. The previous record average was 51.2 cents for the 1951 crop. Although average prices by grades were mostly lower than in the 1952 season, the larger proportions in the better grades raised the crop average 4 percent above 1952.

On April 29, the Department announced 46.4 cents per pound as the minimum level at which the 1954 Burley crop would be supported. This is one-fifth of a cent lower than in the 1953 season. The actual level of 1954 price support will be 46.4 cents or 90 percent of the October 1 parity price, whichever is higher. Last year the announced minimum, 46.6 cents per pound, became the actual level of support because it exceeded 90 percent of the October 1 parity by one-half cent. In calculating the 1954 minimum for Burley, the effect of a little lower adjusted base price in the parity calculation is partially offset by the slight increase over a year earlier in the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates.

The quantity of Burley tobacco placed under Government loan in each of the past 8 seasons and that still remaining under loan from each crop are shown in table 13.

Table 13.- Burley price support operations, 1946-53

(Farm-sales-weight equivalent)

Marketing season	Burley placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on April 30, 1954 1/
	Quantity	Proportion of total crop	
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1946	147.8	24.1	0
1947	37.7	7.8	0
1948	96.7	16.0	0
1949	39.1	7.0	0
1950	44.2	8.9	3.0
1951	97.3	15.8	74.0
1952	103.6	15.9	83.0
1953	102.5	18.0	102.0
Total	668.9	---	262.0

1/ Actual loan stocks in terms of packed weight are 10 or 11 percent less than their equivalent farm-sales weights shown in this column.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

1954-55 Supplies

The 1954 prospective acreage of Maryland tobacco, as indicated by March 1 farmers' intentions, is 46,000--2 percent more than last year but below any other year since 1945. Acreage allotments are not in effect on the 1954 Maryland crop as they were last year. If the 1954 yield per acre should equal the 1951-53 average, the 1954 crop would be about 37 million pounds--practically the same as in 1953. The crop was about 40 million pounds in each of the preceding 4 years.

Table 14.- Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Production plus Oct. 1 stocks	Disappearance 1/ Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	Average price per pound	Stocks following Jan. 1 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million pounds
Average 1934-38	27.5	41.3	68.8	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7	38.4
1939	32.8	41.4	74.2	26.5	22.6	3.9	21.1	36.3
1940	32.6	47.7	80.3	28.5	25.9	2.6	33.0	43.2
1941	31.2	51.8	83.0	27.2	26.1	1.1	30.1	45.0
1942	28.1	55.8	83.9	34.4	32.2	2.2	56.5	47.7
1943	20.8	49.5	70.3	25.1	23.8	1.3	45.3	43.8
1944	38.2	45.2	83.4	31.2	28.8	2.4	55.5	37.6
1945	18.4	52.2	70.6	30.3	24.2	6.1	57.0	46.5
1946	46.2	40.3	86.5	34.0	28.3	5.7	44.5	32.4
1947	37.8	52.5	90.3	34.3	27.0	7.3	42.8	44.8
1948	35.0	56.0	91.0	37.0	27.7	9.3	54.4	46.9
1949	41.2	54.0	95.2	35.4	28.0	7.4	48.3	45.5
1950	40.0	59.8	99.8	35.5	27.1	8.4	48.2	53.4
1951	41.6	64.3	105.9	33.3	26.7	6.6	44.8	59.3
1952	40.2	72.6	112.8	40.2	32.4	7.8	48.8	64.9
1953 2/	37.1	72.6	109.7					65.4

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Public Law 464-82nd Congress (an amendment to previous Agricultural legislation) provides that for the purposes of marketing quotas and when in effect, the sliding-scale price support, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco shall be computed as of January 1 following the beginning of the marketing year--defined as the October 1-September 30 period.

3/ In 1952, the Congress amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that for the purposes of marketing quotas and, when in effect, the sliding scale price supports, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco would be computed on the basis of January 1 following the beginning of the marketing year instead of on the basis of October 1, as previously. Inasmuch as the definition of the marketing year, itself, was not changed, statistical table 14 indicates disappearances in the usual way, on the October-September basis.

It is estimated that stocks of Maryland tobacco on January 1, 1955, will be around 64 million pounds--1 to 2 million less than on January 1, 1954. Such a carryover plus this year's expected crop provides a total supply of around 101 million pounds for 1954-55--a little lower than in 1953-54.

Domestic Use and Exports

The major domestic use of Maryland tobacco is in cigarettes, although some goes into short filler cigars. The domestic use of Maryland during October 1952-September 1953 at 32½ million pounds was the largest on record--about one-fifth above the level of recent years. It is estimated that the 1953-54 domestic use will be a little lower, probably about 30 million pounds.

Exports during October 1953-September 1954 are estimated at 8 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--practically the same as in 1952-53. During the first half of the 1953-54 marketing year, exports of Maryland tobacco were 7 percent lower than in the comparable period of a year earlier. Switzerland, the leading export outlet for Maryland tobacco, took about two-fifths less but more went to Germany, Belgium, Spain, Tunisia, and Gibraltar. None was reported for French Morocco in the first half of 1953-54 although a sizable quantity went there a year earlier. Netherlands got only a little less than a year earlier.

Prices

Auction markets for the 1953 Maryland crop began on May 4 and are scheduled to end on August 6. Auction sales through June 4 totaled 15½ million pounds and averaged 56.7 cents per pound. The average auction price for the comparable period of last year was 50.6 cents per pound. Quality of the crop now marketing appears to be better, due chiefly to improved color, than in the previous season. Government price support is available to growers on the 1953 crop but was not in effect for either of the two previous crops. The Government support level is 50.4 cents per pound--90 percent of parity at the time the minimum 1953 crop support level was announced in March 1953. In accordance with the law, the minimum support became the actual support level since it exceeded 90 percent of the October 1, 1953, parity by one-half cent. Growers placed about 14 percent of deliveries to auctions through June 4 under Government loan.

In addition to auction sales, the Baltimore hogshead market received about 2.4 million pounds through early June. Last year roughly one-eighth of the crop was sold on the Baltimore hogshead market. The combined auction and hogshead market sales indicate that almost one-half of the 1953 crop had been sold by early June.

In a referendum held last October, the number of growers favoring a marketing quota on the 1954 Maryland crop fell a little short of the two-thirds majority required to place it in effect. Consequently, in accordance with the law, Government price support cannot be made available on the 1954 crop.

The quantity of Maryland tobacco placed under Government loan and the quantity still remaining under loan from each crop are shown in table 15.

Table 15.- Maryland tobacco price support operations, 1948-53, crops 1/

(Farm-sales-weight equivalent)

Crop	Maryland tobacco placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on April 30, 1954 2/
	Quantity	Proportion of total crop	
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1948	3.0	8.6	1.5
1949	2.6	6.3	1.0
1950	5.5	13.8	5.2
1951	No price support in operation		
1952	No price support in operation		
1953	3/	3/	3/
Total	11.1	---	7.7

1/ Maryland tobacco grown in one year is auctioned in the spring and summer of the following year.

2/ Actual loan stocks in terms of packed weight are about 2 percent less than their equivalent farm-sales weight.

3/ Auctions began May 4, 1954, and through June 4, about 2.2 million pounds or 14 percent of deliveries were placed under loan.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

1954-55 Supplies

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1954 acreage of fire-cured tobacco was indicated at 44,700--a 7 percent decrease from the 1953 harvested acreage. Last November the Department announced a 1954 marketing quota, which meant reducing most acreage allotments by 10 percent. However, on March 30, 1954, this 10 percent reduction was restored because export prospects for these types had improved as the result of negotiations by Departmental representatives sent to Europe. Consequently, the 1954 acreage is now expected to exceed that indicated in the March 1 intentions report.

Taking into account the March 30 increase in allotments and assuming average yields per acre will be more nearly normal than in 1953 (when drought lowered them), then the 1954 production may be around 60 million pounds. A crop of this size would be about 23 percent larger than last year's record low and a little larger than average production in the 3 preceding years.

Carryover of fire-cured on October 1, 1954, is estimated at around 130 million pounds--approximately one-tenth lower than a year earlier. If the 1954 crop turns out around 60 million pounds, the 1954-55 total supply probably will be near 190 million pounds--2 or 3 percent under 1953-54 and the lowest since 1945-46.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the marketing year October 1953-September 1954, domestic use of fire-cured is estimated at 30 million pounds--about 1 million pounds more than the unusually low figure of 1952-53. During the first half of the current marketing year, snuff manufacture--the principal domestic outlet for fire-cured--was slightly higher than in the same period of a year earlier.

Exports of fire-cured tobacco during the current marketing year are estimated at around 35 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--4 or 5 million more than in 1952-53. Although exports of fire-cured tobacco during the first half of the marketing year have lagged behind a year ago, they are

Table 16.- Fire-cured tobacco, types 21-24: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average 1934-38	110.2	194.2	304.4	123.0	53.2	69.8	10.2
1939	99.4	136.2	235.6	94.0	55.1	38.9	10.6
1940	106.5	141.6	248.1	64.2	45.6	18.6	9.5
1941	69.7	183.9	253.6	69.0	51.5	17.5	14.1
1942	71.5	184.6	256.1	76.3	60.7	15.6	17.1
1943	64.9	179.8	244.7	71.2	54.5	16.7	23.4
1944	66.1	173.5	239.6	107.8	43.9	63.9	24.5
1945	58.3	131.8	190.1	85.2	37.6	47.6	31.5
1946	108.9	104.9	213.8	70.4	36.0	34.4	36.0
1947	86.4	143.4	229.8	67.2	36.9	30.3	29.5
1948	73.2	162.6	235.8	78.6	35.4	43.2	31.9
1949	72.2	157.2	229.4	64.7	35.4	29.3	29.8
1950	58.3	164.7	223.0	75.7	35.9	39.8	31.2
1951	59.5	147.3	206.8	59.9	31.8	28.1	40.0
1952	58.2	146.9	205.1	58.7	29.0	29.7	37.6
1953 2/	48.9	146.4	195.3				33.8

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

expected to increase during the next few months. France is expected to get a significant quantity, and there are prospects for some shipments to Spain as well as some increases to other countries. During October 1953-March 1954, the leading outlet for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Netherlands, took almost the same as in the same period of a year earlier, but Switzerland and Sweden, the next ranking countries, took considerably less. West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, French West Africa, and Indonesia took more but Britian, Ireland, Portugal, Gold Coast, and Cameroon took less. For the marketing year through March, no exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured had yet been reported for France, Spain, Italy, and Haiti and comparatively little for Norway in contrast to significant quantities in the same period of a year earlier.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured tobacco during the first half of the marketing year to the leading outlet, Norway, were 5 percent lower than in the same period of a year earlier. Declines also occurred in this type to Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Australia took considerably more; but through March, none had yet been reported as going to Austria and New Zealand, both of which took some a year earlier.

Prices

The 1953 season average price for all fire-cured combined at 33.8 cents per pound was 10 percent lower than in the preceding season. The season average for the record small crop of Virginia fire-cured (type 21) was 35.6 cents--one-tenth of a cent higher than in the preceding year. For the Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, the 1953 crop averages were 34.9 cents (type 22) and 27.9 cents (type 23)--down from a year earlier by 11 and 21 percent. In both the Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt (type 22) and the Paducah-Mayfield Belt (type 23), the crops were the smallest on record. Quality of both crops was considerably below the previous year. The 1953 support level for fire-cured tobacco was 35 cents per pound.

On April 29, the Department announced 34.8 cents per pound as the minimum level at which the 1954 fire-cured crop would be supported. The Government price support for fire-cured is computed at 75 percent of the Burley support level. If the Burley parity and, consequently, its support level, are higher as of October 1, 1954, the actual price support for the 1954 fire-cured crop would also increase. If there should be a decline, the announced minimum becomes the actual support level.

During the 1953 crop marketing season, 7 percent of type 21, 18 percent of type 22, and 22 percent of type 23 were placed under Government loan. There was considerably less of types 21 and 22 placed under loan than a year earlier but more of type 23.

The quantity of fire-cured tobacco placed under Government loan in each of the past 8 seasons and that still remaining under loan from each crop are shown in table 17.

Table 17.- Fire-cured price support operations, 1946-53

(Farm-sales-weight equivalent)

Marketing season	Fire-cured placed under Government loan: Quantity	Proportion of total crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on April 30, 1954 1/
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1946	40.7	37.4	2.5
1947	31.3	36.2	6.1
1948	27.3	37.3	8.7
1949	18.7	25.9	6.6
1950	12.5	21.4	9.5
1951	7.5	12.6	5.3
1952	10.8	18.5	9.4
1953	8.2	16.8	8.0
Total	157.0	---	56.1

1/ Actual loan stocks in terms of packed weight range from 5 to 11 percent less than their farm-sales weights shown in this column.

Dark Air-Cured, Types 35-37

1954-55 Supplies

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1954 acreage of dark air-cured tobacco was indicated at 24,100--an 11 percent decrease from the 1953 harvested acreage. The Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured (types 35-36) was down nearly 16 percent and the Virginia sun-cured was up 20 percent. Last November the Department announced a 1954 marketing quota that meant about a 20 percent reduction in most Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured allotments. However, on March 30, 1954, part of this cut was restored so that it now amounts to about a 12 percent reduction from last year in most dark air-cured allotments. This change was made because export prospects for these types had improved as the result of negotiations by Departmental representatives sent to Europe.

Taking into account the March 30 increase in allotments of types 35-36, the growers' intentions on type 37, and assuming average yields per acre will be more nearly normal than in 1953 when drought lowered them, then the 1954 production of the combined dark air-cured types may be around 32 million pounds. Production at this level would be about one-fifth larger than the near record low of last year.

Carryover of dark air-cured tobacco on October 1, 1954, is estimated at around 73 million pounds--6 percent less than a year earlier. The prospective 1954-55 total supply--production plus carryover--is approximately 105 million pounds--slightly above the 1953-54 level.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the marketing year October 1953-September 1954, domestic use of dark air-cured is estimated at 23 million pounds--practically the same as in 1952-53. During the first half of the current marketing year, the

total output of twist, fine-cut and plug chewing tobacco (principal outlet for dark air-cured tobacco) was about 2 percent less than in the first half of 1952-53.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco during 1953-54 are estimated at 8 million pounds (farm-sales weight) compared with a little over 6 million in 1952-53. Dark air-cured tobacco exports are made up partly of leaf and partly of Black Fat--a semiprocessed form of tobacco. During October 1953-March 1954, exports of Black Fat were 24 percent larger than in the same period of a year earlier. There was a sharp relative increase to Nigeria, the leading destination, and also more went to French West Africa. Less than a year earlier went to the Gold Cost. Exports of Green River (type 36) during the first half of 1953-54 were 4 percent greater than a year earlier with the increases occurring to Netherlands and Belgium more than offsetting the decrease to the United Kingdom, the leading outlet. Exports of One Sucker (type 35) were about 30 percent less than in October-1952-March 1953. Much less went to Nigeria, the leading destination, and also Belgium, but more went to the Netherlands.

Table 18.- Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Av. 1934-38	35.5	62.8	98.3	39.0	27.0	12.0	9.4
1939	44.2	56.1	100.3	34.7	27.3	7.4	7.3
1940	42.5	65.6	108.1	33.7	29.0	4.7	7.7
1941	31.5	74.4	105.9	41.9	38.9	3.0	12.0
1942	35.2	64.0	99.2	33.9	29.8	4.1	15.0
1943	30.0	65.3	95.3	37.6	34.4	3.2	27.2
1944	44.9	57.7	102.6	42.2	35.9	6.3	23.3
1945	43.6	60.4	104.0	43.6	30.5	13.1	25.2
1946	49.6	60.4	110.0	37.3	29.7	7.6	22.5
1947	37.2	72.7	109.9	32.7	26.3	6.4	25.8
1948	34.8	77.2	112.0	37.9	23.1	14.8	28.7
1949	36.2	74.1	110.3	30.5	24.3	6.2	28.2
1950	28.6	79.8	108.4	36.6	26.3	10.3	24.6
1951	31.7	71.8	103.5	30.3	22.4	7.9	34.3
1952	33.8	73.2	107.0	29.3	23.2	6.1	31.6
1953 2/	26.6	77.7	104.3				25.9

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

Prices

The 1953 season average price for types 35-37 combined was 25.9 cents per pound--18 percent lower than in the preceding season. The season average for the Virginia sun-cured (type 37) was 31.8 cents--about one-fifth of a cent more than a year earlier. However, the larger volume Kentucky-Tennessee types 35 and 36 averaged 26.2 and 22.8 cents respectively, down 19 and 25 percent from a year earlier. Quality of the 1953 crops was considerably poorer than for 1952. The 1953 support level for Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured was 31.1 cents per pound.

On April 29, the Department announced 30.9 cents as the minimum level at which the 1954 crops of type 35-37 would be supported. The Government price support for these types is computed at 66 2/3 percent of the Burley support level. If the Burley parity and, consequently, its support level, are higher as of October 1, 1954, the actual price support for the 1954 dark air-cured crop would also increase. If there should be a decline, the announced minimum becomes the actual support level.

During the 1953 marketing season, 36 percent of type 35, 21 percent of type 36, and a negligible percentage of type 37 were placed under Government loan. The volume going under loan was less than in the 1952 selling season.

The quantity of dark air-cured tobacco placed under Government loan in each of the past 8 seasons and that still remaining under loan from each crop are shown in table 19.

Table 19.- Dark air-cured price support operation, 1946-53

(Farm-sales-weight equivalent)

Marketing season	Dark air-cured placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on April 30, 1954 1/
	Quantity	Proportion of total crop	
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1946	15.7	31.7	0
1947	14.4	38.7	4.8
1948	8.9	25.6	5.0
1949	4.1	11.3	2.6
1950	4.1	14.3	3.7
1951	7.4	23.6	6.8
1952	2/9.9	29.6	9.3
1953	7.5	28.2	7.3
Total	2/72.0	---	39.5

1/ Actual loan stocks in terms of packed weight are 11 or 12 percent less than their farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ An additional 200,000 pounds, acquired for British manufacturers under an option to purchase, was pledged to CCC for loans in 1952 marketing season.

Cigar, Types 41-62

1954-55 Supplies

Filler: The prospective acreage of continental filler types, as indicated by farmers' intentions as of March 1, is 30,500--5 percent higher than in 1953. The Pennsylvania type 41, at 26,000 acres, is up 7 percent from 1953 but still well below most of the years 1939 through 1951. The 1954 intended acres of Ohio filler (types 42-44) at 4,500 is about 4 percent lower than in 1953 and the second lowest on record. If 1954 yields per acre should equal the 1951-53 average, production of continental cigar filler this year would be about 46 million pounds--more than one-eighth larger than last year. The carryover next October 1 seems likely to be around 128 million pounds--13 percent less than on October 1, 1953, and the smallest in 6 years. The 1954-55 total supply--this year's crop plus carryover--probably will be around 174 million pounds--7 percent below 1953-54 and below any previous year on record.

Puerto Rican cigar filler (type 46) is planted in the fall and harvested mostly in the early months of the following year. The recent production estimate from Puerto Rico for the 1953-54 crop is 34 million pounds--almost the same as for 1952-53 but over one-fifth larger than 1951-52. Manufacturers' and dealers' stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco on April 1, 1954, totaled 51 million pounds--about one-half in the United States and one-half in Puerto Rico--and were one-tenth greater than a year earlier.

Table 20.- Shipments of tobacco from Puerto Rico to the United States, for specified periods

Classification	Average 1934-38	1951	1952	1953
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Stemmed	17.4	10.2	14.6	11.1
Unstemmed	.1	3.5	.6	.9
Scrap	5.0	3.1	6.5	4.1
Total	22.5	16.8	21.7	16.2

Compiled from publications and records of the United States Department of Commerce.

Binder: Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1954 acreage of the combined binder types is indicated at 32,600--9 percent greater than in 1953. Acreage allotments are in effect on all binder types. In the Connecticut Valley, indicated acreages of Broadleaf (type 51) and Havana Seed (type 52) were up 11 and 5 percent, respectively. The Southern Wisconsin (type 54) and Northern Wisconsin (type 55) were each indicated to be 10 percent above last year.

Table 21.- Cigar tobacco, types 41-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

(Farm-sales weight)

Type and year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance: year beginning October 1	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Filler types 41-44					
Average 1934-38 1/	48.9	159.9	208.8	54.4	10.4
1939	63.1	141.9	205.0	54.0	11.7
1940	64.7	151.0	215.7	58.7	12.0
1941	71.2	157.0	228.2	61.4	12.5
1942	53.8	166.8	220.6	67.0	13.2
1943	47.0	153.6	200.6	55.2	18.6
1944	54.6	145.4	200.0	57.1	19.5
1945	45.4	142.9	188.3	59.5	34.0
1946	57.3	128.8	186.1	63.9	32.8
1947	60.6	122.2	182.8	59.1	30.6
1948	68.3	123.7	192.0	60.1	25.8
1949	65.4	131.9	197.3	53.5	26.2
1950	65.7	143.8	209.5	52.1	25.2
1951	63.0	157.4	220.4	59.4	19.6
1952	44.5	161.0	205.5	59.0	25.2
1953 2/	40.4	146.5	186.9		26.1
Binder types 51-55 3/					
Average 1934-38	41.8	165.1	206.9	60.5	12.5
1939	63.3	116.6	179.9	45.0	16.6
1940	67.9	134.9	202.8	66.1	14.5
1941	61.6	136.7	198.3	60.4	16.9
1942	55.2	137.9	193.1	66.4	20.4
1943	51.0	126.7	177.7	69.2	30.3
1944	57.7	108.5	166.2	63.9	30.9
1945	63.5	102.3	165.8	62.3	47.7
1946	74.1	103.5	177.6	53.9	52.7
1947	69.4	123.7	193.1	67.3	43.4
1948	60.5	125.8	186.3	63.1	41.2
1949	61.7	123.2	184.9	49.8	36.0
1950	65.0	135.1	200.1	57.6	35.8
1951	49.8	142.5	192.3	57.5	38.1
1952	47.0	134.8	181.8	57.4	38.6
1953 2/	47.3	124.4	171.7		44.7

1/ Includes small quantity of type 45. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Includes small quantity of type 56 through 1948.

If yields per acre should equal the 1950-52 average (1953 yields were unusually high for the Connecticut Valley types and low for Northern Wisconsin), the 1954 production of the combined binder types would be about 50 million pounds--6 percent larger than in 1953. The carryover of cigar binder types next October 1 is estimated at around 115 million pounds--8 percent below last October 1 and the smallest in 8 years. The 1954-55 total supply--carryover plus this year's crop--at about 165 million would be 4 percent below 1953-54 and perhaps the smallest on record.

Wrapper: The prospective acreage of shade-grown wrapper according to March 1 indications is 11,900--slightly less than in 1953. A 5 percent decrease in Connecticut Valley (type 61) will a little more than offset the 7 percent increase in the Georgia-Florida type 62. A marketing agreement and order restricting marketings to the better quality leaves is in effect in the Georgia-Florida area. If 1954 yields per acre are more nearly normal (type 61 was unusually high and type 62 was unusually low in 1953), this year's shade-grown wrapper production would be near 13½ million pounds--8 percent less than in 1953. The carryover on July 1 is estimated at about 18½ million pounds--roughly 1 million less than last July 1 and the lowest in 5 years. The 1954-55 total supply--carryover plus production--probably will approximate 32 million pounds--6 percent lower than 1953-54 and the lowest in 6 years.

Table 22.- Cigar tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-53

Type and year	(Farm-sales weight) Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance year beginning July 1	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Wrapper types 61-62					
Average 1934-38	8.4	11.8	20.2	9.3	78.3
1939	11.4	10.1	21.5	7.9	67.7
1940	9.5	13.6	23.1	10.4	77.6
1941	10.1	12.7	22.8	9.6	98.4
1942	9.2	13.2	22.4	9.4	132.1
1943	10.0	13.0	23.0	8.7	167.7
1944	11.3	14.3	25.6	10.9	196.1
1945	11.2	14.7	25.9	12.3	197.3
1946	12.5	13.6	26.1	12.7	234.0
1947	13.5	13.4	26.9	12.4	296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	13.0	274.0
1949	17.3	16.6	33.9	14.5	201.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	198.0
1953 1/	14.7	19.3	34.0		199.0

1/ Subject to revision.

Domestic Use and Exports

Although the major use of cigar types is in cigars, sizable quantities, particularly of the lower grades of the binder types, are used in scrap chewing tobacco. During the first half of the marketing year for filler and binder types (October 1953-March 1954), the outputs of cigars and scrap chewing were very nearly the same as in the same months of a year earlier.

Exports of cigar filler and binder during October 1953-March 1954 totaled over 0.2 and about 1.2 million pounds (farm-sales weight). Exports of filler, although relatively insignificant, were ahead of a year earlier because of a substantial shipment to Indochina. Less went to Algeria, Canada, and Belgium. Exports of binder were about one-half of the quantity in the similar period of a year earlier, when sizable shipments went to East Germany. Also, through March of this year, considerably less went to West Germany, usually the leading destination, and less went to Belgium, Netherlands, and Sweden. Canada got much more than a year earlier and Denmark got more. In the first half of the current marketing year, the binder tobacco exports were 48 percent Havana Seed, 37 percent Broadleaf, and 15 percent Wisconsin tobacco. Broadleaf exports held even with a year earlier but Havana Seed was about one-sixth lower, and Wisconsin leaf was down 85 percent from a year earlier, when shipments to East Germany were substantial.

The estimated total disappearances of cigar filler (types 41-44) and cigar binder (types 51-55) in 1953-54 are 59 and 57 million pounds, respectively,--approximately the same as in 1952-53.

The estimated disappearance of shade-grown wrapper in 1953-54 is 15 to 16 million pounds compared with the record of over 16½ million pounds in 1952-53. In 1952-53 exports of wrapper accounted for nearly 27 percent of total disappearance. Exports of wrapper during July 1953-March 1954 (three-fourths of the marketing year) were about one-eighth less than in the comparable period of a year earlier. West Germany, accounting for three-fifths of the total, took 12 percent less and none was reported for East Germany in contrast to a sizable quantity of a year earlier. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Brazil, and the Philippine Republic, each took more but less went to the Netherlands.

Prices

Average prices received for the 1953 crops of Pennsylvania filler and all the binder types were higher than for the preceding year. Demand for Ohio filler declined and the 1953 crop averaged the lowest in 9 years. The season average price for shade-grown wrapper held the same in Connecticut and eased slightly in Georgia-Florida.

On April 29, the Department announced the 1954 minimum support levels for the types of cigar tobacco that are eligible. If the parity level increased by October 1, the beginning of the marketing year, the actual supports for the 1954 season will be recomputed to reflect the increase. If there is a decline in the parity, the announced minimums become the actual supports for the 1954 crops. When marketing quotas are in effect, the mandatory support level for the cigar types is 90 percent of parity. Marketing quotas are in effect on the 1954 crops of the continental cigar filler and binder types except Pennsylvania filler

Table 23.- Cigar tobacco types 41-62: Government loan levels, season average prices--1951-53, and 1954 minimum supports

Type	1951 loan level	1951 season average	1952 season average 1/	1953 loan level	1953 season average	1954 minimum support
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Pennsylvania filler, type 41	1/	19.0	25.2	1/	27.5	1/
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	26.1	24.4	25.0	25.4	18.5	25.1
Puerto Rican filler, type 46 1/	32.6	30.0	33.0	32.4	2/	3/
Conn. Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51	55.2	51.0	50.0	53.4	58.5	53.8
Conn. Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	54.2	42.6	48.9	51.2	54.9	51.5
N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed binder, type 53	28.0	22.3	20.9	26.1	23.4	25.7
Southern Wis. binder, type 54	27.3	25.3	19.5	25.4	24.3	25.1
Northern Wis. binder, type 55	33.5	31.3	31.4	32.0	31.9	31.9
Conn. Valley shade-grown wrapper, type 61	4/	205.0	210.0	4/	210.0	4/
Ga.-Fla. shade-grown wrapper, type 62	4/	180.0	180.0	4/	175.0	4/

1/ Government price support not in effect on type 41 from 1951, through 1954 nor on types 42-44 and 51-55 in 1952. For type 46 the 1952 price support was 33.1 cents.
2/ Season average not yet available.
3/ Support level to be announced October 1, 1954.
4/ Mandatory loans not applicable.

(type 41). Growers of Pennsylvania filler disapproved a quota on their 1954 crop in a referendum held last fall and no price support will be available. Marketing quotas have not been proclaimed for Puerto Rican tobacco since supplies have not exceeded the "reserve supply level" as defined by applicable legislation. The support for 1954 Puerto Rican tobacco (to be planted late this year) is at 90 percent of parity in accordance with applicable legislation and will be announced as of October 1, 1954. (See table 23 for 1954 minimum support levels by types, 1953 season average prices, and comparisons for previous seasons.)

During the 1953 season, price support operations were carried out for the eligible cigar types. The quantities placed under Government loan in each of the past 8 seasons and that still remaining under loan are shown in table 24.

Table 24.- Cigar tobacco price support operations, 1946-53

Type	Quantity placed under loan by crop year (Farm-sales weight)								Quantity remaining under loan April 30, 1954
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pa. Seedleaf (type 41)	0	0	0	0	2,839	1/	1/	1/	0
Ohio (types 42-44)	0	0	0	0	2,575	571	1/	2,712	2/4,764
Puerto Rican (type 46) 3/	10,575	10,257	12,252	9,263	273	1,062	1,417	3/888	781
Conn. Valley (type 51)	0	0	0	113	51	1,708	1/	17	869
Conn. Valley (type 52)	0	0	0	3,189	3,724	2,668	1/	1,800	1,965
N. Y. and Pa. (type 53)	0	0	0	0	4	32	1/	35	0
S. Wis. (type 54)	2,244	830	2,038	228	1,433	4,804	1/	2,364	2/6,893
N. Wis. (type 55)	0	0	3,043	508	599	73	1/	1,867	1,867

1/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.

2/ About 43 percent of the specified quantity of types 42-44 and 31 percent of the specified quantity of type 54 are in CCC inventories.

3/ Crop harvested in early months of following year in Puerto Rico, and 1953 crop marketing data incomplete.

Table 25.- Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, average 1947-49, annual 1952-54, and percentages

Class and type	Average 1947-49	1952	1953 1/	1954 2/	Percentage change 1953 to 1954
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	355.0	397.0	359.0	370.0	3.1
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	327.0	356.0	331.0	334.0	.9
South Carolina, type 13	198.0	224.0	207.0	210.0	1.4
Georgia and Florida, type 14	113.5	134.3	124.8	127.0	1.8
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	993.5	1,111.3	1,021.8	1,041.0	1.9
Virginia, type 21	12.0	9.8	9.9	3/8.8	-11.1
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	39.3	28.2	28.3	3/26.0	- 8.1
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	17.6	9.4	10.1	3/9.9	- 2.0
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	4/69.0	47.4	48.3	3/44.7	- 7.5
Burley, type 31	433.3	463.5	422.7	398.6	- 5.7
Maryland, type 32	48.0	50.0	45.0	46.0	2.2
One Sucker, type 35	17.8	14.9	14.8	3/12.7	-14.2
Green River, type 36	11.4	8.0	7.5	3/7.0	- 6.7
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.4	18.9
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	32.4	26.3	26.0	3/24.1	- 7.3
Pennsylvania Seedleaf, type 41	36.1	23.0	24.0	26.0	8.3
Miami Valley, types 42-44	6.8	5.7	4.7	4.5	- 4.3
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	42.9	28.7	28.7	30.5	6.3
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	9.3	9.3	8.4	9.2	9.5
Conn. Valley, Havana Seed, type 52	8.8	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.5
N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed, type 53	1.1	.5	.4	.3	-25.0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	9.2	5.7	4.8	5.6	16.7
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	13.3	9.4	9.5	10.9	14.7
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	5/41.8	30.7	29.3	32.6	11.3
Conn. Valley Shade-grown, type 61	10.2	8.0	7.8	7.2	- 7.7
Ga. and Fla. Shade-grown, type 62	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	6.8
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	14.8	13.1	12.2	11.9	- 2.5
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.4	.4	.2	.2	.0
Total all types	1,676.1	1,771.4	1,634.2	1,629.6	- .3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1. 3/ Allotments increased after farmers' intentions as of March 1 were reported. 4/ Includes small acreage of type 24. 5/ Includes small acreage of type 56.

Table 26.- Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air-cured 35-37	Cigar: Filler 41-45 1/	Cigar: Binder 51-56 1/	Cigar: Wrapper 61-62	United States
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average:									
1924-28	676	767	807	781	784	1,340	1,256	1,041	765
1929-33	707	777	777	683	803	1,035	1,350	1,039	770
1934-38	856	611	819	749	837	1,266	1,465	954	865
1939-43	963	923	985	755	958	1,323	1,526	982	986
1944	1,069	1,022	1,189	850	1,116	1,440	1,548	1,075	1,115
1945	1,088	951	1,127	525	988	1,261	1,518	1,001	1,094
1946	1,137	1,189	1,256	925	1,215	1,469	1,519	1,000	1,181
1947	1,135	1,031	1,153	795	1,054	1,419	1,495	992	1,138
1948	1,233	1,170	1,396	750	1,165	1,566	1,524	998	1,274
1949	1,191	1,189	1,253	825	1,133	1,542	1,561	1,108	1,213
1950	1,312	1,102	1,222	800	998	1,474	1,547	1,130	1,269
1951	1,309	1,215	1,355	785	1,197	1,594	1,572	1,098	1,310
1952	1,229	1,228	1,403	805	1,286	1,550	1,532	1,124	1,273
1953 2/	1,245	1,013	1,348	825	1,022	1,409	1,614	1,201	1,259
	Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av.1947-49 to 1953	5.0	-10.4	6.4	4.4	-8.5	-6.6	5.7	16.3	4.2
1952 to 1953	1.3	-17.5	-3.9	2.5	-20.5	-9.1	5.4	6.9	-1.1

1/ Type 45 ended in 1939 and type 56 ended in 1948.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 27.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, average 1935-39, annual 1940-53 with percentages

Year	Cash receipts				Tobacco as a percentage of	
	Livestock and products	All crops	Total farm	Tobacco	All crops	Total cash receipts
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Av. 1935-39	4,559	3,395	7,954	274	8.1	3.4
1940	4,897	3,435	8,332	242	7.0	2.9
1941	6,470	4,605	11,075	323	7.0	2.9
1942	9,047	6,439	15,486	476	7.4	3.1
1943	11,466	7,892	19,358	539	6.8	2.8
1944	11,337	9,040	20,377	688	7.6	3.4
1945	11,964	9,419	21,383	898	9.5	4.2
1946	13,730	10,834	24,564	969	8.9	3.9
1947	16,476	13,230	29,706	1,032	7.8	3.5
1948	17,071	13,136	30,207	945	7.2	3.1
1949	15,359	12,585	27,944	903	7.2	3.2
1950	15,976	12,352	28,328	1,061	8.6	3.7
1951	19,611	13,187	32,798	1,191	9.0	3.6
1952 1/	18,354	14,019	33,373	1,090	7.8	3.3
1953 1/	17,178	13,797	30,995	1,094	7.9	3.5
	Percentage change					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Av. 1947-49 to 1953	5.4	6.3	5.8	14.0	---	---
1952 to 1953	-6.4	-1.6	-7.2	.4	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

Table 28.- Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-53, by quarters 1952-53

Year and quarter	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
				Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders' equity (annual basis)	
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951	3,329	294	129	8.8	3.9	21.8	9.6
	New series 1/						
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1952							
1	846	61	25	7.2	3.0	17.7	7.3
2	919	69	28	7.5	3.0	19.1	7.7
3	978	80	33	8.2	3.4	21.9	9.0
4	959	75	34	7.8	3.5	20.5	9.3
1953							
1	875	65	28	7.4	3.2	17.9	7.7
2	940	90	35	9.6	3.7	24.5	9.5
3	992	97	39	9.8	3.9	26.1	10.5
4	961	86	36	8.9	3.7	23.0	9.6

1/ Although not strictly comparable to the series previously published for the years 1947-51, the differences disclosed by comparing the new series with the old series for the year 1951 are relatively minor.

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report, United States Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

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